

DAILY NEWS

Vol. 10 Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, May 7, 1864. INo. 104

Jefferson Union League
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY

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Job Work,
SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMS, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., - - - etc., - - - etc.,
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Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

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For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M. For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.
Eastern Mail.

[illegible]

NO **GRAFTED INTO THE ARMY.**

Oh, Jimmy has gone to live in a tent.
 They've grafted him in the army;
 He finally pucker'd up courage and went.
 When they grafted him into the army.
 I told them the child was too young, miss;
 At the captain's fore-loo-see, they said he
 would pass.
 They'd train him up well in the infantry class.
 So they grafted him into the army.
 (Chorus.)
 Oh, Jimmy farewell; your brother's sell
 Way down in Alabama; your brother
 I thought they would spare a lone widow's
 hair.
 But they have grafted him into the army.
 Dressed up in a uniform—dear little opp—
 They have grafted him into the army;
 It seems but a day since he got in my lap—
 But they have grafted him into the army.
 And these are the tronsers he used to wear—
 Them very same buttons, the patch and the
 tear;
 But Uncle Sam gave him a brain new pair,
 When they grafted him into the army.
 (Chorus.)
 Now in my provisions I see him revealed—
 They have grafted him into the army;
 A picket beside the contented field—
 They have grafted him into the army.
 He looks kinder sickish—begins to cry—
 A big volunteer standing right in his eye!
 Oh, what if the duckey should up and die!
 Now they've grafted him into the army.
 (Chorus.)
 AN ABBRIDGED SERMON.—The sub-
 joined is an abridgement of a sermon
 which took up an hour in delivery
 from these words:—"Man is born to
 trouble";

ally to be divided into four heads:—
1. Man's entrance into the world.

1. Man's entrance into the world;
2. His progress through the world;
3. His exit from the world; and
4. Practical reflections from what
may be said.

First, then :—

1. Man came into this world naked
and bare.

2. His progress through it, trouble
and care.

3. His exit from it, none can tell
where.

But if he does well here, he'll do
well there.

Now I can say no more, my brethren dear.
Should I preach on this subject from this time
to next year. Amen.

The rebels use our privates at their different trades. A call was

made for shoemakers, and about two thousand volunteered, so as to escape the rigors of Belle Isle. Col. Di Cessnola, who was then one of the Commission to distribute the goods to the prisoners on Belle Isle, seeing the advantage thus derived by the rebels, cautioned the men through their sergeants that they were thus aiding and abetting the rebellion. When this was understood, no more volunteers were obtained. An inmate of Fort Warren thought Col. Cessnola had no business to interfere with this pleasant little arrangement of the rebels, and Col. Cessnola was relieved from the Commission.

More than 79,000 trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants were planted

year. The carriage drive now completed is about eight miles in length, a better road than five miles, and weighs twenty miles. Over 4,000,000 persons visited the Park in 1893, and in one day over 4,000 carriages entered the drive.

A printer died in New York recently, who weighed four hundred and twenty pounds. Death got a "fat tale" about that time.

Rebel and Federal Generals—A Recreation on Names.

Celerity is considered a big thing in war. So is promptness. We believe there is only one General in the Southern army who always gets up Early, albeit there was one that resigned, who was habitually lax in rising. Though the rebel officers are rather noted for rapid movements, there are two decided Polks among them, and one who is continually cutting, yet does not come along. But we have a Slocum ourselves, and though we may have a General Hunt after the rebels, some of our commanders, including the old Hunter himself, occasionally fail to bag the rascal, seeing which, General Ketchum ought to resign, unless he can prove that he knows How. By hanging on the enemy's rear it seems to us that Gen. Hindman, at least, ought to be caught.

This war has brought forward more or less conspicuously, several military names. There are Pickett, of Virginia, Battle of Tennessee and Slaughter of Alabama, on the rebel side, and Phifer, would do to put in the band, and Field, isn't inappropriate for a scene of operations. Steele is not so bad either, and we find Steele common to both armies. There is no use for Shields in our modern warfare, at any rate, since the Shenandoah valley campaign of 1862 though the rebels continue to employ

Mountainous as some parts of the

South are, there are two Hills down there that seem to be particularly hard to get over, and a Breakin-ridge. Dense Forrests, heavy Woods, and difficult Rhodes, are occasionally to be seen. Boggs and Brooks diversify the prospect, thought it must be stated that the latter are not produced by Rains of North Carolina, and of course not by the Rains that fell at Stone river. We don't know much about the rebel Lane, but are advised that this is different from the famous Long street. How long that is, we are not apprised, though we have seen the mention of Miles. In our army we have no General Hills. We have a

Meade, a Parke, Woods, Brooks and a
Tower, the latter, however, not re-

There is no whisky in the Southern army, owing, we suppose, to the difficulty of procuring that article. There is, however, or lately was, Kimmel and whatever ale can be got out of Adams. As for our own army, though we keep a Butler, we don't indulge in anything stronger than Meade. There is Porter on the list, though he is out at present. This refers to the Andrew brand Fitz John (not Demi-John) Porter, the Administration swore off from in November, 1862. What with the laws of Congress in regard to the abolition of sailors' grog, and General Grant's temperance order in the Army

of the Ottoman, we may perhaps look
for total abstinence some of these days

George Washington, Morel, as one of our Brigadier-Generals, we wish all Brigadier-Generals, and Maj-Generals too, for that matter, were as moral as George Washington.

As the rebels seem to have thrown the Load of their society into the war, the mechanics and trades people are not remarkably well represented. There are two Cooper, a Gardner, Leadbeater and a Taylor or two. The rebels have their Parsons and we have

our Pope. The only workingmen's re-

presented among our Generals are the Potters and Taylors, always excepting the Smiths, and the Confederates, by the way, have them too.

We don't see how the enemy can want food as long as they have Mingo, Mouton, and Greene. On the other hand, if we should ever get out of beef we can fall back on our Veils. We hear that General Pike, who resigned some time ago, is making overtures for pardon. His case will probably be turned over to Provost Marshal General Fry.

There has been a great deal of talk about National Banks carried on through the Treasury Department. It will not, however, escape notice that the War Department also has its National Banks located in Louisiana and Texas.

If the administration fails to put down, cut to pieces and bore out the internal rebellion it will not be for want of tools. We have sickles and we have shears, but must we forget the old Barlow. We don't doubt whether much that has been done by our Anger, but we have had several tools wouldnt bore. We might make some sharp remark about Gen. Grant, but punning disagrees with us.

The rebels have a General named Trimble. He must be a relative of our General Rickets. They also have a General Withers, we hope he will be wrong. "Let the ball be in our court."

General Wise is a well known Confederate. We can bet that he'll be

General. Solomon: (There is no one to believe, only one) General. Christman in the enemy's forces by name, though large number in point of fact. We are afraid there is more than one General. Hooker in the Federal ranks. The Confederates say they are fighting for their horses. Until recently Holmes was fighting for them, but none to hurt. Jeff Davis has just put a Price on Arkansas land, but we reckon Red river will run redder yet if he stays in that vicinity. They say the stream is coming up, but so are Banks, and the latest quotations reported Steele going down.

named Corse. He had better go to

The Secesh have carried two Garretts. The Federals have a brilliant Stone yet above ground.

To us it has always seemed singular that Briggs and Wessells should not be in the navy. Well, let that pass. It is a matter for Welles.

The rebel army is bad off for shoes. Part of it was at one time frost-bitten. Our army might be able to get along without Shurt.

We have a Couch and the enemy Pillow. If they were together we reckon the former would be on top.—
St. Louis Republican.

Sensible Chicago lady was re-

cently asked by her cousin how she liked the Balmoral stockings.

"Oh, very well," was the reply. "Well I don't," said the cousin, "and will I wear them either. I'll be hanged if I'll make a barber's pole of my leg for the sake of being fashionable."

THE MENAGERIE.—We learn that the important personage arrived at the place from whence yesterday's *Alar* crowd assembled in from the Union, but they were disappointed, as the clothes of *Needa Gorda*.

In another column we publish a communication from an old resident of Salt Lake City, over the signature of *Observer*, which speaks in highly complimentary terms of the work the *VEDETTE* is doing. We trust that nobody will imagine that we print this or similar testimonials out of mere vanity. It is not our desire either to vaunt our virtues, or hope to prove by others, how much better we are than other men. We reject and abhor pharisaism, and, in fact, pride ourselves on our modesty. However grateful it is to our feelings to have the approval of our fellow-men, and to know that our motives are not misjudged by everybody—we are not so vain as to take every expression of approval as a just tribute to exalted virtues. Moreover, we are aware that there are some, perhaps many, who do not regard the *VEDETTE* as the best newspaper in all the land, and most devotedly and charitably heap curses on our head for the deeds thus done in the body of our paper. But we give place to *Observer*, because, wrapped in homely phrase, he tells plain truth about some things, and proves that our exertions, like the seed spoken of in Scripture, have not fallen on stony ground. *Observer's* communication is but one of many, that we receive, and which coming from the people as they do, are gratifying. Our paper was established to do good, not to make money; not to exalt any person or class, not to vilify or abuse, but to state such facts as come to our knowledge, when the statement is calculated to produce good. If we can by fair argument mean one man from error; if, by the exposition of wrong or the evil deeds of bad men who thrive best among ignorant or deluded people, we can restrain iniquity, or meliorate the condition of the masses; if we can contribute to advance in intelligence, the great mass of the people, that they may see, and think, and act for themselves, we will have accomplished the work we set before us in the establishment of the *VEDETTE*. In a spirit of kindness, with that degree of charity towards the failings or misdeeds of others, which we would desire to be extended to us, (and which perhaps we require as much as anybody else) we undertake the task and the pleasure of giving to the people of Utah, an independent daily paper. Whether we have at times missed the high mark at which we aimed, is a question for others to decide, and it is gratifying to receive such testimonials as *Observer's*, though we may not always print them.

The *VEDETTE* is on the high road to success. Its reception by the people has been and continues to be most flattering. We are glad to increase our subscription list—not on account of the money, for the price barely reimburses us for the blank paper on which it is printed—but because we wish it to have a far and wide circulation—to be the welcome visitor at every family fireside circle. A man that cannot be reasoned with, who will listen to no argument which does not tally with his own views, is not calculated to be a good citizen, and will make no advance in intelligence. We are aware that on many points we differ radically, and probably honestly, with a great many in this community. When we shall have been converted to principles and ideas which are prevalent in Utah, we will say so just as frankly as we now combat them; and we expect when we convince some other man as to the impropriety of his acts or the fallacy of his present opinion, that the result will be duly heralded in works. That our labor thus far has not been entirely in vain, we have ample testimony. That we have incurred the displeasure, mayhap the anathemas of some, there is probably no little doubt. But in the latter case, like most other men in similar circumstances, we "lay the flatteringunction to our soul," that they are not the best men nor the best citizens who expend their precious breath in cursing the *VEDETTE*. "Error of opinion may be tolerated when truth is left free to combat it," said the father of the Declaration of Independence and of our glorious Constitution, and ever since that declaration, freedom of thought and belief has prevailed all over this broad land, the last refuge of

constitutional, civil and religious liberty. We regret that all men do not agree with us—because every honest man thinks his own opinion the best and the truest; but so long as more belief and opinion does not culminate in evil to society, violation of law, outrage on the Constitution and treason to the Government; the paucity of our free Constitution holds them sacred and wraps them in its protecting folds. Recognizing these just principles in their fullest extent, we propose to pursue the even tenor of our way, with the best lights and all the intelligence which Providence has bestowed on us.

Our Future Standing Army.

The change in public sentiment on many points caused by this war, in which we are now engaged, is in nothing more thoroughly evinced, than in the views of the people in regard to the army—its necessity and usefulness. We are, in future, to have a government containing not merely the latent elements of strength—but actually prepared, at all times, to enforce its laws, uphold its Constitution and summarily to suppress incipient revolt. Hence, it will be plainly necessary for us to have henceforward, a standing army, and a fully organized one. In days past, such an idea would have hardly been deemed worthy of any more potent argument than ridicule, and we have again and again been told that the United States needed no standing army—her volunteers and militia, being fully sufficient for every emergency that might arise. We have found the reverse to be the fact, and all sensible men seem to have tacitly arrived at the conclusion, that henceforward our standing army should consist of 100,000 or 150,000 men!

The nucleus of that army (when peace shall be restored) will, of course, be found in the ranks of the present regular army, and in the veteran volunteers—but it seems to us that the numbers of the latter suitable for the purpose, will hardly be sufficient to swell the sum total to either of the above increased numbers, certainly not to the latter; and whether or no—enlistments must constantly be taking place to keep the numbers up to the standard. Now, public opinion has changed so much in this regard, and the influence of this war has been such, that the number of candidates offering themselves, will always (or, at least, for a long time) exceed by far, the quota of recruits required. This will give a fine scope for choice and selection, and we should like to see things brought to such a pass (and it may readily be accomplished too) that the mere fact of being a soldier in the armies of the United States, should not only be ample testimony to the loyalty of the individual, but should also be a certificate of honesty, integrity, temperance, and of an upright character in general. Unfortunately—if the direct reverse of this was not strictly true previous to this war,—at least, it must be admitted that nobody looked upon a man's personal character as being very much enhanced by the fact of his serving in the army of the United States; and while there were amongst the soldiers of the regular army, from time to time, most excellent men to be met, yet they formed the exception, and by no means the rule.

We have yet much to do; the war is not closed, (though fast verging that way) and it may be thought we are mooting the subject prematurely; but candidly believing, as we do, that the permanence and stability of our own Government depends in future upon the *rational and personal* of the army, we think that too much stress cannot be laid upon the subject, and especially is this the case, when such an opening as no government ever before had in the pick and choice of recruits and (shall we add?) of officers is presented to us; and the only question for us to consider is, shall we take the first comer, good, bad or indifferent, or shall we (when we may quite as readily do it) select from the material offered, strictly reject all that is at all doubtful, and have, in fine, an army in which all from the highest to the lowest shall vie with each other in truth, integrity, courage and obedience?

Eclipses.—A brilliant annular eclipse of the sun was observed here a little before sundown on Thursday evening last—and the soldiers seemed to think it a decided success.

BANACK EXPRESS.—Mr. Thos. D. Brown, Agent for the Banack Express Co., informs us that the last express arrived in this city in a little over six days time, and Wm. Luce's extra (which we noticed at the time) in five days and three hours. Notwithstanding the U. S. mail runs weekly, the express carries from four hundred to one thousand every trip, a fact which proves conclusively that the community appreciates the efforts of Oliver & Co. There are now eight changes of animals on the road—two stations are being built between Box Elder and Snake river, and when they commence (as they intend) running night and day, Oliver & Co. will regularly make the trip in five days or less. By the way, we have letters from subscribers at Banack, who complain that Oliver & Co. have later dates of the *VEDETTE* than they receive by the U. S. mail. The above remarks in regard to the Banack Express fully accounts for this, and if our subscribers want the paper sent by U. S. mail, they must make up their minds to be behind hand as compared with the Banack Express.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Owing to the fact that the wires are down we have had no telegraphic news for some days, which is a very serious source of annoyance to us, and renders the *VEDETTE* less satisfactory to its numerous readers than it would otherwise be. We understand that the interruption to telegraphic news will be but temporary, and trust by next week to present our patrons with the full summary of what has taken place at the East in the interval.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Companies M and K, 2nd Cav., C. V., and Company B, 1st Cav., N. V., arrived here on Thursday last, and are encamped temporarily near the mouth of Emigration Canon. These companies are all under marching orders, and take with them sufficient provisions for the contemplated term of their absence.

[Communicated.]
G. S. LAKE CITY, April 28th, 1864.
Editor Vedette. Sir: Having a leisure hour, the passing moments may not be unprofitably employed in penning a few thoughts for your valuable paper, by way of acknowledgment for pleasure afforded in perusing its contents, and working the good result in others. I should suppose from the extensive circulation of the *VEDETTE*, in so short a time, while having had to resist accumulated prejudice, priestly influence and interest, it had public favor, and afforded many unfeigned delight. Its readers are daily becoming more numerous, hence you may rely on having troops of friends; is not this encouraging? The *VEDETTE* is indeed working a marvelous work and a wonder. It must be comforting to yourself and co-workers in a liberal cause to have the assurance that efforts made to please and enlighten are effective and so generally appreciated. It is not always so. How abortive the labors of many good men have been, in as good a cause, you are aware. But there is this much to be said; your course has been well chosen, and the people were ripe for liberty, they hunger and thirst for knowledge, for having been so long fed on stale, sickly, indigestible stuff, and empty promises, a change of diet is willingly accepted. Men sometimes are master of their fate, but the Divinity was shaping your end. Certainly when the happy thought was conceived of publishing a daily paper in this city, your success is ample refutation to the frequently advanced idea that this community was not prepared for a daily paper, that it would not support one. Disregarding this, you launched forth timely on the "tide that leads to fortune." Now having past the shoals and gained the open sea, who shall resist you? Your manly, liberal, independent course encourages the wavering, but strikes terror into the hearts of priestly tyrants, and dismay amongst the ranks of traitors.

That your paper is devoted to the interest of the masses is apparent by the eagerness with which it is sought. A deserving public, awake to its own interests, decides by its patronage and expressed good will, that the *VEDETTE* is a necessity. There is a class, and the number daily increase, who privately read your paper, and yet are not sufficiently advanced, though liberal in sentiment, to throw off the cringing yoke of servile bondage. Charity casts an eye favorably towards progressive humanity, assured they cannot continue reading your liberal journal without being enlightened, and induced to throw off the bondage that enslaves them. But contempt, pity and laughter alternate, all commingle on our part, toward some who read your paper gladly themselves, but deny it to others, though a few even of these "dim lights" of the flock are stricken by the shafts of liberty; but being remnants of a darkness, will necessarily be slow to manifest the brighter light of modern mental progress. Straws show which way the wind blows. The

attended to the eyes of the people, and the importance of the question. They have inquired, and would be slaves indeed, did not soon demand answers to their questions. The usual parrying of wishy-washy will not appease the anxious, thoughtful people awakening from delusion and usual oppression. So, they will vigorously push their way, and it is said that Omar would not have been lion but that he presumed that the people were but lambs. He presumed so. So it will be found in this country, long sleep has been taken for time, and they are awakened. Your paper has done on them loudly, to arouse themselves, by drawing they was upon them, and the result! They are bestirring themselves, their course is onward. Tyrants and priestly fulminate, but intelligence has no terrors. Who shall estimate the power of a liberal newspaper, devoted to the masses? It is the trend of progress, the enjoyers of exclusive privileges, the cranks, either political, social or religious, with horror on the spread of these elements. It is the night-mare to them, the phlebotomy when enlightened, but look with scorn the idea that they live merely that others may be great or rich.

Confiding in liberty for the future, I with pride behold buds of promise blossoming with hope for a speedy deliverance from religious thralldom. Yours, etc., OBSERVER.

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VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assure them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodging—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

CITY RESTAURANT

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Will respectfully announce to the citizens of W. Salt Lake City and vicinity, that they have just opened a new and commodious Restaurant, on Main Street, next door to the Old Store, where they will always be found ready to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage, at reasonable terms.

How to get rid of your corns.
Rub them over with toasted cheese, and let them hang out of bed for a night or two that the mice may nibble them. If the mice do their duty the remedy will be sufficient.

febb, 3m
Tattoo.
JULIAN AVEY; Propy. |

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